LINEER CEBIR

Transpoze

12

şafak bilici

$$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$(A^T)^T = A$$

Ürgensel Matrisler

Simetrik Matris

Ters Simetrik

Ters Hermityea Matris

$$A^T = -\overline{A}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1+1 & 2+3i \\ -1+i & 2i & 4i \\ -2+3i & 4i & -3i \end{bmatrix}$$

Normal Matris

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ortogonal Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \Rightarrow B$$

Periyodik Matris

AE Fran, LE Z+

Ak+1 = A ise A perigodik mutri's

K ise A'nın periyodu.

Idempotent Matris

Involut Matris

$$A^2 = I_n$$

Nilpotent Matris

K, indeks.

Matrisin Tersi

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

A= [1 3]
A-B-In olson, B= [x y]
varsayalim.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

DETER MINAUT

Minör ve Kofaktör

A matrisinin i ve j. satir/stun'u atılınca olan matris Mij olson.

det Mij suyisina A matrisinin aij elemaninin minori deir.

Aj= (-1) ità det Mij sayisina isaretli minor/Kofuktor deriv.

Laplace

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ?$$
 det $m_2 3 = ?$

$$det mes = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1).(1) - 5.2 = -11$$

$$det H = 0. \left| \frac{12}{34} \right| + 1. \left| \frac{1}{35} \right| + 5. \left| \frac{2}{45} \right| = 78$$

Elementer islemler

Ve Indirgumis Eselon

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\
 6 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\
 2 & -1 & 3 & 1
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\
 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & -1 & 1
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & -1 & 1
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hij Hik

Determinant Ve Ters

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 A^{-1} ve $ELA = ?$

$$e \xi A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{ij} \end{bmatrix}^{T} = A_{ji} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{i1} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{i3} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 6 \\ -6 & -4 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{ij}' = (-1)^{i+j} de + M_{ij}'$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & -3/4 \\ 3/4 & 1/4 & -9/8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Determinant Ozellikle:

$$\begin{vmatrix} det & a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ v & d & k & k & f \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Determinant ve Rank

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & -10 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3 \times 3^{3} |u| i \sin 2 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & -10 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

Öqdeger Ve Özvektor

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & --- & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & --- & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 \mid mak \quad \text{of the } Ax = \lambda X$$

denklemini suğlaya 2'ya, A matrisinin özdeğeri veya Karakteristik değal derir.

$$Ax - \lambda x = 0$$

$$|A-\lambda.I| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}-\lambda & a_{12}---a_{1n} \\ a_{21}-\lambda & a_{22}-\lambda & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}-\lambda & a_{n2}---a_{nn}-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

X vektorine de 2 of deguine Kursilih gelu ōtvektor (harakteistik uchtor) dein

Cayley Hamilton Teoremi

Her mutris Keudisinin Karahteistih deuklemini Saglar

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i} \cdot \lambda^{n-i} = 0 \quad \text{ise} \qquad \sum_{i=0}^{n} a_{i} \cdot A^{n-i} = 0 \text{ dir.}$$

|A| \$0 isc tersinindir.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{a_n} \left(A^{n-1} + a_1 A^{n-2} + a_2 A^{n-3} + \dots + a_{n-1} I_n \right)$$

Olur.

1)
$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 matrisi veiligou

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 - 2I \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad , \quad |B - 2I| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - 2 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 - 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad = \quad (+1 - 2), (-1 - 2) - 3 = 0 \\
-1 - 2 + 2 + 2^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$(\beta^2)^{163}.\beta = (4I_2)^{163}.\beta = (2^{163}.\beta)$$

$$-1-\lambda + \lambda + \lambda^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$B=A \cdot B^{-1}$$

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -3/4 \\ -1/4 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) W= {P(x) € P₂| P(1)=0} kūmosinin P₂ uzayının alt uzayı old göster.

W'nun bazini bul ve boyutunu.

ax2+bx+c &P2 a+b=-C Tain P(1)=0

06 P2 DEW JW C P2

ax2+bx - (a+b)

ax2+6x-a-5

a (x2-1) + b (x-1), a, bER

S= {x2-1, x-1} bir bazıdır

2 (x-1)+0 (x-1) = 0 iain 2=0=0 linee bagingx 2

boy W=2 dir

b) W= {At Mn×n | A2=A} Komesinin Mn×n in alt vray 1 v lup oluma digina bak.

(3) \(\begin{align*} \alpha, \beta, \beta \) \(\beta, \beta - 2\beta, \colon \beta \beta \beta \) \(\beta + \beta, \overline - 2\beta, \colon \beta + \beta \beta \beta \) \(\beta + \beta, \overline - 2\beta, \colon \beta + \beta \beta \beta \) \(\beta + \beta, \overline - 2\beta, \colon \beta + \beta \beta \beta \beta \beta \\ \beta + \beta, \overline - 2\beta, \colon \beta + \beta \beta \beta \\ \beta \beta \beta \beta \beta \beta \\ \beta \beta \beta \beta \beta \beta \beta \\ \beta \\ \beta \

 $C_{1}(\vec{a}+\vec{b})+C_{2}(\vec{a}-2\vec{c})+C_{3}(3\vec{b}+\vec{c})=0$ $C_{1}\vec{a}+C_{1}\vec{b}+C_{2}\vec{a}-C_{2}2\vec{c}+3C_{3}\vec{b}+C_{3}\vec{c}=0$ $\vec{a}(c_{1}+c_{2})+\vec{b}(c_{1}+3c_{3})+\vec{c}(c_{3}-2c_{2})=0$ $C_{1}+C_{2}=0$ $C_{2}+C_{3}=0$ $C_{3}+C_{4}=0$ $C_{4}+C_{5}=0$ $C_{5}+C_{5}=0$ $C_{5}+C_{5}=0$

b) às b, è vitaine kurulan paralely vitainen hacui 5 br3 olson. a+b, a-22, 8 b+è vistène kurulan paralel y vizivi hacui?

 $\vec{a}, (\vec{b} \times \vec{c}) = 5$ $\vec{b} \times \vec{c} = \vec{d}$ $(\vec{a} + \vec{b}), (\vec{a} - 2\vec{c} \times 3\vec{v} + \vec{c})$

[(2 x 3 5) + (3 x 2)] - 22x2 - 22x2

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & -3 & k \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ matris: varity or. } P^{2} \text{ nin biv obsect-fore} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ isse}$$

$$k = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{$$

 $2^2(2-2)$